

SMUGGLERS FREE GREAT COMEDIAN

Council of State Grants Nat Goodwin May Play Pardons to Four. Here in July.

Crew and Cook of the Henrietta Will Be Released Today. Greatest Comedian On American Stage After Jefferson—Arrangements to be Made.

President Dole, Ministers Cooper and Smith, and Messrs. Naone, P. C. Jones, Winston, Ena, Wilder, Ka-ne, Nott, Phillips, Kennedy, Robinson and G. W. Smith, secretary, comprising the Council of State, met yesterday afternoon to consider the application of H. W. Wheeler, J. H. Brown, M. Carnell, members of the crew, and Hove, cook of the Henrietta, who were convicted in April, 1895, of importing opium, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 each and undergo an imprisonment of three months at hard labor.

The petition was signed by T. Rain Walker and others, and presented to the Council by Minister Smith, who, in reviewing the case, stated that Wheeler is quite ill. The petition set forth the fact that the men shipped on the schooner, believing she was going to Mexico, and that one of them was so much under the influence of liquor at the time that he had to be helped on board the vessel. Mr. Smith stated further, that the prison inspectors had declined to act on the petition, because they believed it was a matter for the Council to consider. The case had gone to the Supreme Court, and the fact that one Justice had filed a dissenting opinion might have some weight in the petition. The applications did not include pardons for the captain or the agent of the combination, and as their sentence, under the poor debtors' act would expire July 11, they are now serving out their time. The Executive favored granting the pardon.

Mr. Kennedy said the petition was dated January last. He would like to know if the Executive thought they would accept the pardon.

Mr. Smith replied that he was quite sure of it. Mr. Kennedy then said he would favor it.

Mr. Ena wanted to know who would support them after they were released. The law stated that immigrants could not land without having \$50, and he believed the men should be obliged to leave the country.

Mr. Jones wanted to know whether the men were shipped as regular seamen or on a lay. If the latter, then they were as guilty as the master or agent.

Mr. Smith read from the records of the Supreme Court, showing the suit for wages. From this, he considered the men were sailors.

Mr. Jones then seconded Mr. Kennedy's motion. Mr. Winston seconded Mr. Ena's motion.

Mr. Ena said his was not a motion, only a suggestion. Mr. Phillips said if the men served their time they could not be forced out of the country, and he did not see why they should be if pardoned.

Mr. Smith said he had information to the effect that the men would be cared for and would leave the country.

Mr. Ena again said that his was not a motion; he merely asked for information.

The petition was unanimously granted.

DISEASED HOGS.

Evidence Brought Out in the Winston Suit

In the trial of the cause of Winston vs. Hawaiian Pork Packing Company, some facts were brought out which would bring a feeling of nausea to every lover of the American hog. The suit was brought to recover a sum due and in dispute.

Mr. Winston, it appears, was a member of the company, as well as a purchasing agent, and in the latter capacity became a creditor to the company to a considerable sum. The claim was disputed and suit was threatened. Then Mr. Winston offered to compromise for \$150 less than his claim, rather than take the case into court. The pork company declined to make the compromise, and the suit followed.

Some of the testimony brought out a condition of affairs, bordering on the dreadful, at the hog slaughter house. A Chinaman, who claimed an interest in the business, testified that when he saw a hog in a very sick condition he always stuck it, so as to save loss. And this diseased pork was sold to consumers in Honolulu.

In one of William McCandless' letters to the plaintiff, while the latter was in California, shows that there were sometimes evidences of sickness, even to the manager of the company, but, apparently, that made no difference; the idea was to realize on the hogs, no matter what the result.

Following are some extracts from the letter, signed by Mr. McCandless:

"Honolulu, November 21, 1896.
"Mr. Winston:
"Dear Sir:— * * * The hogs have been wet a good deal of the time and have got the running at the nose but just as soon as see one a little of I run him in and had him killed so that is all that saved me from loss we had them well in hand before it began."

If the evidence in this case could be published the demand for pork in Honolulu would visibly decrease.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

E. C. Macfarlane is in receipt of a letter from Clay Greene, regarding the proposed engagement of the great American actor, Nat Goodwin, in Honolulu. Mr. Goodwin was here last autumn and played to enormous business during the one night he remained. To a reporter Mr. Macfarlane said yesterday:

"I had a talk with Mr. Goodwin when he was here, and he seemed anxious to come back and play a longer engagement. I wrote him a month or two ago, and by the last mail heard from Clay Greene, who is looking out for Mr. Goodwin's business. We have an amusement company here and people who will patronize first-class attractions. Now is the time for the company to make a success or failure. The Frawley Company is booked to appear in September, but that is too long to wait, when we can get a better attraction before then. Goodwin wants a sure \$2,500, and I am confident there will be no difficulty to secure it, for he has a large repertoire of plays, and a company of excellent artists, better, perhaps, than any we have yet seen, and as we have not had a dramatic company since December last, it seems to me that this is the time to secure the best obtainable when such an artist as Mr. Goodwin is ready to come."

"Why the Frawley Company had a season ticket sale of nearly \$2,000 the first day. Goodwin should nearly double that amount. I am not afraid to guarantee liberally for a season of Mr. Goodwin, provided the amusement company will take hold of it. I have seen Mr. Scott, and think from what he tells me that a meeting of the company will be called before the Belgic leaves for the Coast. We must act promptly, for Mr. Goodwin wants to come here in July. If he does come, I think the largest houses in the history of the Opera House will be the result."

The night Mr. Goodwin appeared here in November last, the receipts were almost \$1,000 on the one performance, and this without a line of advertising, and with no previous announcement. It will be remembered that Marx, of the Frawley Company, claimed the Opera House, and declined to let Mr. Goodwin use it until several representative citizens called on him and expressed themselves in a manner which left no doubt of their feelings. It was whispered at the time that there was a percentage consideration, also, before Marx would yield. It was 3 p. m. when it was finally announced that Mr. Goodwin would appear, and in less than 10 minutes the Holborn Drug Company, where the box plan was open, was crowded to its capacity.

The play presented was "The Gilded Pool" and it was pronounced by the press and public to be one of the finest plays ever seen. In the character portrayed by Mr. Goodwin he had ample scope for both the comedy and sentimental side of life. He stands today pre-eminently the successor of Joseph Jefferson.

ONE THOUSAND LLAMAS LADEN WITH GOLD.

Who doesn't like to read about buried treasure? Who hasn't dreamed of finding it? What delight suddenly to possess vast riches? Shining gold, sparkling gems! Things for which we have not been obliged to scheme or toil; that will free us from all need of scheming or toiling thereafter! Ah, let us not indulge such fancies. They make work seem like slavery and wages like pinches of common dust. Yet that such hidden masses of wealth exist there is no doubt. But where are they?

About four centuries ago the Emperor of Peru was a captive in the hands of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 llamas (a small beast of burden resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed this enormous treasure so effectually that not a trace of it has ever been found. Go and dig it up, and you will never again feel the sting of poverty.

But clap the brakes down hard on the wheels of your imagination. What was money to Robinson Crusoe? What would the wealth of Peru have been to Mrs. Jane Stranks, during a certain period of eighteen months that she tells about? Dust, my dear fellow, countless pinches of common dust. Here is the reason why—one more picture of that fearful furnace in which all earthly desires are melted into one prayer—"Oh, God, deliver me from pain!"

"In June, 1891," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis, which left me very low and feeble. I had no appetite, and the little food I forced myself to take gave me pain and palpitation of the heart. I had a weary, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and was obliged to fight for my breath. I had a continuous hacking cough, and spat up quantities of thick phlegm. Later on I had *put all over me*, as it were, my hands, face, and legs being puffed up, and was in agony day and night. I became so weak I could not raise my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed."

"For months I lay perfectly helpless and almost lifeless, having to be lifted in and out of bed. Four doctors attended me for nine months without effect. Then they told me they could do nothing for me, one of them giving me a letter of recommendation to Guy's Hospital. At Easter, 1892, my husband took me in a cab to that hospital, and I was placed in the Miriam Ward, and examined by several doctors.

"At this time a hard substance

seemed to have formed in my stomach, which the doctors said was a tumor, and treated me for it. I got weaker and weaker, until one night the nurse told me that the doctors had said I was as bad as I could be, and would not probably live through the night.

"The nurse placed a screen around my bed, expecting me to die."

"Taking a slight turn for the better, I returned home, but was soon as bad as ever. After this I got a letter of recommendation from our landlord, and attended as an outdoor patient at Victoria Park Hospital. After being under treatment a month, I lost all faith in medicine and gave up taking it. I was now little more than a living misery. I was tired of life, and often prayed that the Almighty would take me. I now had fits of shaking so bad that the bed trembled under me. My head was so full of pain that I thought I was going mad, and several times a day I lost consciousness."

"In this dreadful condition I lingered on until November of last year, 1892, when a book was left at our house telling of a medicine called Seigel's Syrup. I had lost all hope of getting well, but my husband would have me try this medicine. To please him I did so, and after taking it a few days I felt a little relief. My breathing was easier and my appetite revived. Continuing with the medicine, all pain gradually left me, and I gained strength daily. In six weeks I was able to go about the house and do light work, the first time I had done anything in eighteen months. I am now in good health, and able to do any kind of work. I owe my life to Seigel's Syrup, and wish my case to be made known. (Signed) Jane Stranks, 22 Gaywood Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, near London, April 20, 1893."

No words of comment can be too strong for a case so remarkable. We stand before it at a loss what to say. It is not a miracle, of course, although many a reputed miracle has been less wonderful. How is it possible that Seigel's Syrup could, with such apparent ease, have restored to health a person so desperate a strait? Yet that it did restore her is certain. The facts have been thoroughly investigated and established beyond dispute. Mrs. Stranks was on the crumbling edge of the grave, and was thence brought back to the region of health, activity and enjoyment. How was it done? There is the simple secret. The influenza left her whole system debilitated, as it usually does. Indigestion—which in the first place invited influenza—attacked her with increased power. Asthma, heart disturbance, nervous prostration, the inflamed and congested stomach, which was mistaken for a tumor, etc., etc.—all results and symptoms of arrested digestion—followed. The private and also the hospital treatment failed, because it was directed to the symptoms, not to the cause. Finally Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was appealed to, and responded by setting the digestive function in operation, expelling the poison from the blood, and placing Mrs. Stranks at the head of her house, a *saved woman*. But it was a marvel all the same.

As to that pile of treasure hidden in the Andes. We should like to have it. Oh, yes. No use saying we shouldn't. But as between riches and health—give us health. For what would gold have been to Mrs. Stranks the night she lay behind the screen—given up to die? Ask yourself that question.

Meeting of Rowing Association.

A meeting of the Rowing Association was called at 12 noon yesterday, in the office of A. G. M. Robertson, the president, for the purpose of talking over the matter of by-laws. There were present: A. G. M. Robertson, W. Love and Charles Crane of the Myrtles; George R. Carter, W. Chamberlain and W. E. Wall of the Healanis; F. Kruger, Cupid Kalaniana'ole and W. McInerney of the Leilinis.

The object of the meeting was the revision of the by-laws, in regard to the races. After some discussion, it was decided to suspend the by-laws and leave the consideration of the amendments proposed by several of the members present until a meeting to be held Friday evening, May 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.



In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

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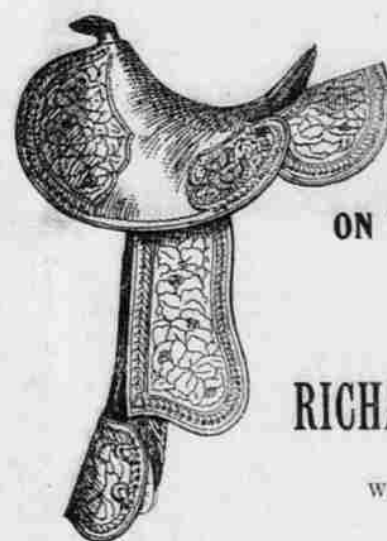
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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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